

3289 intended to be proposed to S. 1541, a bill to extend, reform, and improve agricultural commodity, trade, conservation, and other programs, and for other purposes.

SENATE RESOLUTION 224—TO DESIGNATE SEPTEMBER 23, 1996, AS “NATIONAL BASEBALL HERITAGE DAY”

Mr. D'AMATO (for himself and Mr. MOYNIHAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 224

Whereas it is universally accepted that the idea of baseball was created by Abner Doubleday in 1839 in Cooperstown, NY when Doubleday attempted to chase cows out of Elihu Phinney's cow pasture;

Whereas, New Yorkers in Manhattan in 1842 witnessed the birth of modern day baseball when ‘a number of gentlemen . . . casually assembled on a plot of ground in Twenty-seventh street . . . to play ball’ according to Charles A. Peverelly in “The Book of American Pastimes”;

Whereas, these men, led by Alexander Joy Cartwright, Jr. created the set of rules to transform a childhood game into the game of baseball and to provide a model for future early clubs;

Whereas, these men played the game because of sheer enjoyment and casually called themselves the “New York Baseball Club”;

Whereas, Harold Peterson, in “The Man Who Invented Baseball,” notes that on the historic day of September 23, 1845, these men, now numbering more than forty, formally organized themselves into the first ever organized baseball club known as the “Knickerbocker Baseball Club”;

Whereas, the Knickerbockers dedicated their efforts to the creation of regular games on the Twenty-seventh street field so they could play their new game.

Whereas, others noticed the games of the Knickerbockers and created teams of their own for inter-club play with Alexander Joy Cartwright, Jr. and the Knickerbockers, according to Cartwright's “Rules of Play”;

Whereas, baseball has grown into America's national pastime and ingratiated itself into the collective heart of America;

Whereas, America has cherished baseball and fallen in love with baseball heroes like Mickey Mantle, Jackie Robinson, Willie Mays, and Babe Ruth;

Whereas, baseball has given Americans common and shared experience, as well as provide a bond between generations;

Whereas, parents and children enjoy baseball together throughout the countless generations.

Whereas, baseball has become as much a part of the United States as the hot dogs sold at the games;

Whereas, baseball has become a part of our national character,

Whereas, the designation of “National Baseball Heritage Day” will provide Americans with chance to celebrate the history of the game and reflect on how much it has affected our collective lives and national identity: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate, in recognition of the essential role that baseball has played in the history of the United States and our individual lives, designate September 23, 1996 as “National Baseball Heritage Day”. The President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such a day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

• Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, when asked to describe an image of baseball, the near unanimous and immediate picture painted would be of a warm summer night sitting in the bleachers with your kids, enjoying a hot dog or some peanuts, and rooting for the home team. Similarly when asked about the origins of baseball, fans from the youngest to the oldest will tell you that baseball originates in New York. It is that heritage that I wish to memorialize in legislation that I am submitting today. I am proud to submit the resolution with my friend and colleague, New York's senior Senator, DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN.

On a lazy afternoon in 1839, a young man from Cooperstown, Abner Doubleday, chased the cows out of Elihu Phinney's pasture and was struck with the inspiration to invent a game that we now know as baseball. In true recognition of Cooperstown's place in history, the National Baseball Hall of Fame is located there.

Today, Cooperstown is the mecca for all baseball fans where, in the Hall of Fame, they can see the unfolding of baseball from its early beginnings to its great modern era. Within the National Baseball Hall of Fame outstanding players such as Babe Ruth, Lou Gherig, Cy Young, Ty Cobb, Joe DiMaggio, and Jackie Robinson are immortalized. In addition to plaques celebrating the achievements of baseball's greats, Cooperstown has the largest collection of game-winning baseballs, record-breaking bats, and paraphernalia chronicling achievements and activities of all kinds in relation to the game of baseball and baseball's impact on American society.

Shortly after Doubleday's inspiration, a group of gentlemen, led by Alexander Joy Cartwright, Jr., was meeting in fields all over Manhattan in New York City, playing baseball according to rules laid out by Cartwright. These men began playing baseball as early as 1842 in a small plot of ground on Twenty-seventh Street—a spot now occupied by the Harlem Railroad depot. Cartwright and his friends were forced to play at three different locations on Manhattan in order to escape the encroachment of a growing New York City. On September 23, 1845, they finally formally organized themselves into a baseball club known as the Knickerbockers Base Ball Club.

Efforts have been attempted in the past to lay claim to Cooperstown's, and indeed New York's place in baseball history. Such efforts continue to this day. But as every little-leaguer knows, New York will always be the true home of baseball. Also, as any baseball history buff knows, New York City is home to our nation's earliest organized baseball team. Baseball fans everywhere will not be fooled by those who would claim otherwise.

Therefore, to make sure that all Americans know the rightful role New York holds in the birth of baseball, we are introducing a resolution calling for

congressional recognition of this distinction. It is my hope that with the Senate's passage of this resolution, we may once and for all dispel all contrary claims to baseball's heritage. We encourage all true fans of baseball in the Senate to join in cosponsoring this resolution. •

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

THE AGRICULTURAL MARKET TRANSITION ACT OF 1996

GRAMS AMENDMENT NO. 3316

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. GRAMS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to amendment No. 3184 proposed by Mr. LEAHY to the bill (S. 1541) to extend, reform, and improve agricultural commodity, trade, conservation, and other programs, and for other purposes; as follows:

S. 1541

Beginning on page 1-73, strike line 12 and all that follows through page 1-75, line 7, and insert the following:

SEC. 108. MILK PROGRAM.

(a) TERMINATION OF MILK MARKETING ORDERS.—Section 8c of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (7 U.S.C. 608c), reenacted with amendments by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, is amended by striking subsection (5) and (18).

(b) PROHIBITION OF SUBSEQUENT ORDERS REGARDING MILK.—Section 8c(2) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (7 U.S.C. 608c(2)), reenacted with amendments by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (A), by striking “Milk, fruits” and inserting “Fruits”; and

(2) in paragraph (B), by inserting “milk,” after “honey.”

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 2(3) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (7 U.S.C. 602(3)), reenacted with amendments by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, is amended by striking “, other than milk and its products.”

(2) Section 8c of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (7 U.S.C. 608c), reenacted with amendments by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, is amended—

(A) in subsection (6), by striking “, other than milk and its products.”;

(B) in subsection (7)(B), by striking “(except for milk and cream to be sold for consumption in fluid form)”;

(C) in subsection (11)(B), by striking “Except in the case of milk and its products, orders” and inserting “Orders”;

(D) in subsection (13)(A), by striking “, except to a retailer in his capacity as a retailer of milk and its products”;

(E) in the first sentence of subsection (17), by striking “; *Provided further*,” and all that follows through “to such order”.

(3) Section 8d(2) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (7 U.S.C. 608d(2)), reenacted with amendments by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, is amended by striking the second sentence.

(4) Section 10(b)(2) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (7 U.S.C. 610(b)(2)), reenacted with amendments by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, is amended—

(A) by striking clause (i);

(B) by redesignating clauses (ii) and (iii) as clauses (i) and (ii) respectively; and